

The State Sentinel will contain a much larger amount of reading matter, on all subjects of general interest, than any other newspaper in Indiana.

THE WEEKLY EDITION
Is published every Wednesday and Saturday, and during the session of the Legislature, three times a week, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at Four Dollars a year, payable always in advance.

THE WEEKLY EDITION
Is published every Thursday, at Two Dollars a year, always to be paid in advance.

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ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted three times at one dollar a square of 8 lines, and be continued at the rate of 25 cents a square for each additional insertion. Quarterly advertisements, per square, \$5. All advertisements from abroad must be accompanied by the cash, or no attention will be paid to them.

General Scott, after laboriously examining all the premises—the delays and the difficulties of our Mexican War, decided that we could not be ready for an invasion of Mexico before the first of September. For this he was branded with *indecision*, *granny*, and every thing which could be devised to destroy his well earned reputation.—*Baltimore American*.

The last sentence of the above is utterly untrue. It was not for deciding about the time when our army should commence the attack on the Mexicans, that General Scott was condemned, but for refusing to take command of the army in person for fear it would injure his presidential schemes,—for declaring that he thought he should take care of his own interests before those of the country,—and talking about conquering the enemies in his rear before he assailed those in front, &c. &c. It was for this display of *weakness* that Gen. Scott was almost universally condemned and censured, as he ought to have been. The "American" knows this to be the case, and should be ashamed to misrepresent the matter as it does. The American goes on to say:

"But time, which levels and rectifies all errors, is fast developing his wisdom and foresight. He will yet come out of this difficulty with his flag waving above all opposition. It has been a trying ordeal, and his reputation will be brightened by the test. In due time we intend to republish his plan of operations for this summer."

It would be hard to strike the balance between the real falsity and the apparent credulity of these sentences. The writer must have labored under a strange hallucination. Let us see. Gen. Scott, we believe, supposed that the army might be concentrated on the Rio Grande about the first of September; and the first of October, if we are not mistaken, was the time suggested by him for the effective advance of the army into Mexico. What has been the actual progress of the army? It has been assembled on the Rio Grande more than a month. We have obtained and hold military possession of a large part of the province of Tamaulipas. We are masters of the Del Norte for two hundred miles from its mouth, and for weeks have been using the undisputed navigation of that river to transport soldiers and establish military depots as a basis for further operations in the interior,—and all this, as the *Union* remarks, before the day suggested by Scott for the concentration of our army on the banks of the Rio Grande! These facts, instead of demonstrating Scott's "wisdom and foresight," demonstrate his want of both; and by the time the "American" receives the news of the movements and doings of the different divisions of our army up to the first of September, to say nothing of the first of October, he will find it to be another "hasty plan of soup" to his unfortunate though favorite General and candidate for the Presidency. At about that time Scott's "plan of operations for this summer" would be interesting, no doubt!

DEATH OF REV. VINCENT BAQUELIN.—In a postscript in part of our last Weekly edition, we announced the sudden death of the Rev. Vincent Baquelin, Catholic Priest, who was killed by being thrown from his horse, near Cincinnati, in Shelby county. However the peculiar religious tenets which he professed may be regarded by those who know him, there are none among them, who will not freely accord to him the virtues of sincerity and untiring zeal, for the temporal and spiritual welfare of those who were committed to the charge of his religious functions. Through storm as well as sunshine, he was untiring in the discharge of his pastoral duties, and his untimely death is mourned with heart-felt sincerity by those who had the happiness of knowing the sterling virtues of the man.

The editor of the *Salem News* comes down upon the *Dowling*, and *Vigo* *et alii* like "a thousand of bricks." He says he used to look upon old *Vigo* as "the Banner whig county in the State," and asks,—"Where is she now? Let her diminished whig majorities for the last three or four years answer." Perhaps the secret of this "lamentable" state of things may be found in the fact that *Vigo* has two *Whig* presses, including the *Express*,—which we should think enough to reduce whig majorities in any other county as well as *Vigo*. As for "the *Dowlings*," we reckon they can take care of themselves.

The members elect to the next congress, from Illinois, are as follows:
Robert Smith, re-elected.
James A. McClelland, dem., do.
Orlando B. Ficklin, dem., do.
John Wentworth, dem., do.
Stephen A. Douglass, dem., do.
Thomas J. Turner, dem.
Abraham Lincoln, whig.

The Abolition vote at the recent election, as reported from 48 counties, is about 1000. In the whole State it will perhaps reach 2,500,—leaving a democratic majority over whiggery and niggery of about 1500.

As we have now a correspondent on both sides of the question in relation to Capital Punishment, we deem it unnecessary to make many comments of our own on the subject; and we hope, by the way, that "S." will agree to the proposition of "F." to discuss the matter methodically. By this arrangement we should save words and present clearer views on both sides.

The reduction of the sugar duty in Great Britain is to be followed by the reduction of those on tobacco and tea. The smuggling of tobacco is carried on by gigantic schemes. One house alone in the trade compromised an action with the government, for penalties, by paying up one hundred and forty thousand pounds sterling!

Gen. Clark, long a distinguished citizen of Indiana, who died recently, was one of a family of twelve sons and two daughters by the same father and mother. So says the *Salem News*.

We have the pleasure to state that Gov. Whitcomb is rapidly recovering from his late severe illness.

Agate is found in abundance in the copper and silver region of Lake Superior.

The Indiana State Sentinel.

Published every Thursday.]

INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER 10, 1846.

[Volume VI: Number 12.]

White Water Canal.
We have received the "General Report of the condition and business of the White Water Valley Canal Company, July, 1846," by S. W. PARKER, President. It appears from this report that the condition and business of the Canal is highly prosperous, and does credit to the President and Directors.

The annexed table exhibits the aggregate tolls collected by the Company since they assumed the canal, arranged by seasons:

| Season | Tolls |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| Fall of 1842 collected | \$813 77 |
| Fall of 1843 collected | 927 45 |
| Fall of 1844 collected | 3,659 83 |
| Fall of 1845 collected | 6,338 34 |
| Winter of 1842-3 collected | 377 17 |
| Winter of 1843-4 collected | 1,277 58 |
| Winter of 1844-5 collected | 2,601 66 |
| Winter of 1845-6 collected | 2,655 50 |
| Spring of 1843 collected | 778 10 |
| Spring of 1844 collected | 2,573 98 |
| Spring of 1845 collected | 3,647 43 |
| Spring of 1846 collected | 10,097 17 |
| Summer of 1843 collected | 835 37 |
| Summer of 1844 collected | 725 54 |
| Summer of 1845 collected | 2,477 78 |
| Total | \$40,409 67 |

It will be noticed that more than one-fourth of this sum was collected during this last spring.

The whole amount was collected as follows:

| Location | Amount |
|-----------------|-------------|
| At Cambridge | \$4,480 46 |
| At Connersville | 2,916 08 |
| At Laurel | 3,148 34 |
| At Brookville | 16,142 35 |
| At Harrison | 10,029 20 |
| At Lawrenceburg | 3,022 64 |
| Total | \$40,409 67 |

The Company have collected water rents as follows:

| Period | Amount |
|--|-------------|
| During the fall of 1842 | \$75 00 |
| During the Winter and Spring of 1842-3 | 1,049 00 |
| During the Summer and Fall of 1843 | 1,988 50 |
| During the Winter and Spring of 1844-5 | 2,000 00 |
| During the Summer and Fall of 1844 | 1,354 37 |
| During the Winter and Spring of 1845-6 | 1,848 75 |
| During the Summer and Fall of 1845 | 2,167 35 |
| During the Winter and Spring of 1846-7 | 2,430 71 |
| Total | \$12,193 98 |

The aggregate water power now leased is \$8,255 per annum—the whole rent of which will be running within a year from this date.

The revenue account is made up to the first of June and December in each year, with a view to the declaration of Dividends on the first Mondays of July and January.

The tolls for six months prior to first June are \$13,327 67. Water rents prior to first June are 2,737 30. Surplus of last January, and other profit items, 796 39.

Total profits, \$16,856 43.

Deduct uncollected Tolls and Water
Collectors' fees and expenses, \$704 72
Repairs, 611 71
Total, 1,316 43

And it leaves a net profit fund of \$13,063 59.

The Company own \$19,450 of Stock, which has been received in payment for real estate; deduct this from the whole amount of Stock paid in, and the net sum advanced will make a dividend on the balance of two and one-half per cent. for the half year, and leave a surplus of \$1,329 22.

VALUATION OF LOWELL.—The amount of property assessed in this city for the year 1846, is, real estate, \$6,065,346; personal, \$6,443,580—total, \$12,508,926, being an increase of about half a million over 1845. The tax is \$115,627 98—70 cents on the \$100. Number of polls, 7,437, an increase of 1040 over 1845. One hundred and forty individuals and firms pay a tax of fifty dollars and upwards. Total valuation of the Corporations is \$9,222,600—tax, \$64,558 29, as follows:

| Property | Value |
|----------------------------|---------|
| Appleton Company | \$3,360 |
| Boat Cotton Mills | 6,720 |
| Hamilton Company | 6,720 |
| Lawrence Company | 8,400 |
| Lowell Blacksmith Shop | 588 |
| Lowell Machine Shop | 2,660 |
| Lowell Company | 3,535 |
| Locks and Canals | 833 |
| Massachusetts Cotton Mills | 6,740 |
| Merrimack Company | 11,200 |
| Middlesex Company | 4,200 |
| Prescott Company | 1,750 |
| Suffolk Company | 3,360 |
| Trenton Mills | 3,360 |

We remember this same town of Lowell, then called Chelmsford, but comparatively a few years ago, when it was not one quarter part the present size of Indianapolis. The valuation of its present real and personal estate, above given is by no means its actual value. In view of this magic growth and prosperity, how prophetic is the idea of taxing the nation for the benefit of capitalists whose coffers are already overflowing with gold!

BANK SUSPENSIONS.—As to a general suspension of specie payments, says the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, we do not think there is any good ground to expect that such a disaster will ever occur again in this country. The banking system is now too free, too much beyond any control. The banks stand more than formerly each upon its own basis and responsibility. General bank suspensions are the effect of bank regulation. If banking was left free, the banks would no more suspend all at once and by concert, than the merchants, and a bank that did not pay in coin would no more do business and have credit, than a merchant who did not pay his notes. Until therefore we have another great national regulator, (and we humbly trust that day will never come,) or something else by which the banks are brought under some great controlling central system, we cannot have a general suspension. The tendency of public sentiment, withal, is towards further liberty, and so towards greater safety.

BUSINESS.—The Baltimore papers say that the business of that city is beginning to brighten up. Merchants are making pretty extensive preparations to accommodate their customers. The same is the case in New York and in Philadelphia.

The Boston Courier of the 24th inst., says:

Business is gradually recovering from the depression of the few past weeks, and more cheerful countenances are seen in the active walks of trade, and on the exchange. There is less railing against the banks for favoritism, and not doing all that is asked of them; and a limited amount of stray paper, including, submit to seven, eight, or nine per cent. including guarantee, according to time and strength, in comparative silence. That money will be easy of access this fall, at the legal rate of interest, appears to be the general impression. In the share market a very moderate business has been done, at prices slightly advanced from those of the preceding week.

Every body has heard of the notorious JOHN A. COLLINS, a sort of hybrid Fourierite, who undertook to bring about a Millennium "on his own hook," by means of a particular plan of his own. This plan, which he put into practice in a "community" near Skeneateles, alleged Christianity, individual property, and many other individual rights, which are generally regarded as sacred. He has now given up the idea of "reforming" the world according to his late theory, and has come out as a "reformer," in entirely another shape—being now metamorphosed into a Whig editor at Dayton, Ohio.

Petitions are in circulation in some parts of Ohio, in favor of the sale of all the public works of the State to private companies. A judicious arrangement of the kind would be a good thing.

A Sentiment of Lord John Russell.
The prime minister of England addressed his constituents, on the 8th ult., upon his re-election, and told them plainly, in allusion to the corn laws, "that the legislature is incapable of directing the industry of the people."

"It is not, he said, as some choose to represent it, a new-fangled system, and a strange and fanciful theory; it is nothing more than saying, humbly and modestly, 'there are questions of legislation which we are competent to decide; but as to directing the industry of the country, of diverting the markets of the country, and of telling the people how they shall employ their labor, when they shall buy, and at what time they shall sell, these are subjects upon which the legislature can do nothing (cheers,) and upon which the wisest House of Lords or the most virtuous House of Commons that ever existed, cannot legislate as well as the butcher, the farmer, and the artisan, in their own markets, and in their own shops.' [Loud cheers.]

If this great principle is suitable to so old a monarchy as England, it is still more adapted to the genius of a free, a young, an enterprising, and inventive people, owning vast quantities of vacant territory, and abounding with such a variety of climates, soils, and interests.

CLAY AND HUME ON PROTECTION.—Mr. Clay, in his last speech in the Senate, in 1842, just before he resigned, said:

"In England, as all who have read the able report of Mr. Hume, a Scotch member in the House of Commons, must perceive, they seem to be giving up specific duties; and the tendency on the public mind seems to be, instead of having a variety of specific duties and a variety of ad valorem duties to have one permanent, fixed rate for all duties. I am willing to adhere to this great principle in the compromise act."

And what did Mr. Hume, this Scotch member of the House of Commons, say in 1841? After showing that the people of Great Britain, from 1836 to 1841, had paid fifteen millions of pounds sterling on the article of sugar by way of protection, he said:

"If this was not plunder of the people by law for the benefit of one class only, he should like to know what was plunder. He would say put an end to protection by degrees, if they would, but do it, and get out of a bad system into a good one. Looking at all our experience in the reduction of duties, from 1815 to the present time, (1841,) he defied any person to find an instance of relaxation of protection—that is reduction of import duties—that did not extend the commerce and promote the interest of the country as well as the comforts of the consumer."

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, writing from Edinburgh, Scotland, gives a sketch of a speech recently made in that city by the celebrated MACAULEY, whose admirable essays in the Edinburgh Review have rendered his name famous. The late change in the Ministry placed him in power as "Paymaster General of the Forces," and hence if he retain his seat in Parliament, as member for Edinburgh, it must be by a new election. To this end he addressed his constituents, and in the course of his speech—

"He congratulated the meeting on two great events which Providence had brought into close alliance, the relaxation of taxes on bread, and an honorable peace with their kinsmen, the Americans. The whole crowd here applauded, and I joined in it right heartily. Words of kindness to our country in a strange land, are sweet music, only to be appreciated by experience."

Mr. Macauley announced his purpose, as minister of the government, 1. To perfect the reform as to the corn laws. 2. To go generally against monopolies, which benefited the few at the expense of the many. 3. To endeavor, by conciliation, to tranquillize Ireland, by reconciling feuds of classes, and effecting such changes as the law would allow in introducing a better relation between landlord and tenant. 4. To aim at universal education of the masses, having respect to religious preferences and prejudices. 5. To encourage the colonies, especially that of New South Wales. On this point he said, if a few non-conformists (alluding to the Pilgrims of Plymouth rock) could change such a splendid empire in the West, why might not Britons raise a similar empire in the great continent of the South? Here, as America was again indirectly praised, felt entitled to join in the applause which followed.

PROTECTION TO SHOEMAKERS.—The N. Y. Express is endeavoring to make it appear that the shoemakers all over the country are to be "ruined," by the new tariff. A correspondent of the N. Y. Globe replies to this in this wise:

"As I have a sick to save, and feel for aid of the 'upper ten,' as well as the lower, I wish to state a few simple facts which are worth a world of theories, unsupported by practical experience. The new tariff gives us 30 per cent. protection on all kinds of shoes, boots, &c., and I defy the world to compete with the shoe manufacturers of the United States. But what I wish to arrive at, is, to compare Henry Clay's boasted Whig Tariff with the new one which is to work such destruction."

| Item | Tariff of '42 | Tariff of '46 |
|--|---------------|----------------------------------|
| Men's fine leather boots, costing \$1 25 | \$1 25 | 30 per cent, equal to \$1 27 1/2 |
| Children's silk gaiters, costing \$1 00 | 25 " | 30 " |
| Women's or Men's silk gaiters, costing \$2 25 | 75 " | 67 1/2 " |
| Women's leather boots, costing \$1 50 | 50 " | 45 " |
| Children's do, costing 70 cents | 15 " | 21 " |
| Men's and Women's leather slippers, costing \$1 00 | 30 " | 30 " |
| Prunella do, costing 80 cents | 25 " | 24 " |

Such are the facts in reference to the destruction of the SHOEMAKER.

VILLANOUS TYRANNY.—A communication in the Norwich, Ct., Aurora states that the manufacturer of Carpets in Greenville, lately informed his workmen that he had reduced their wages, to take effect from 1st July last, but did not inform them of the amount of the deduction. So it seemed they had been working for more than a month on reduced wages, and knew nothing of the fact! nor indeed how much their wages had been reduced. The laborers assembled in a grove, and resolved to suspend their operations. This brought about a parley, during which the employer informed them that "he would get every red cent out of them that he could, and had taken the earliest opportunity of doing so, and he would not guarantee any man a loaf of bread." He finally discharged two hands, and put the rest to work, at the old prices, till he could make further inquiries.

The Salem News talks about the Philadelphia "Spirit of the Times," but it knows but little about it, and therefore says less. Since the return of the principal editor of the Times from Europe, and his resumption of its editorial control, it contains no more "Judson" attacks on the new tariff,—nor will it contain any, for Mr. Du Solle, the editor, is too good a democrat to make any such attacks.

They had a terrible hail storm in New Hampshire recently. In Nashua about 50,000 panes of glass were broken. Great damage was also done to corn and fruit. One or two lives were lost.

They had quite a smart shock of an earthquake in Massachusetts, a few days since—severe enough to smash crockery in some places.

Important from Vera Cruz.
The United States steamship *Mississippi* arrived at Pensacola on the 10th ult., in four and a half days from Vera Cruz.

An encounter had taken place on the 7th instant, between a portion of our squadron and the Mexicans, at the port of Alvarado. Commodore Conner had ordered the steamships Princeton and Mississippi, and three or four smaller vessels, to Alvarado, for the purpose of cutting out some vessels that were moored there under the protection of the guns of the fort. Unfortunately, neither of the steam vessels could get in, owing to the shoalness of the harbor, and the 24th of Vera Cruz. A sail was observed in the offing the day previous, which afterwards proved to be the *St. Mary's*; a boat was manned from the Mississippi and put to sea, for the purpose of overhauling the vessel, and in a violent squall it was capsized, and Midshipman Wingate Pillsbury, of this city, and a seaman, were drowned.

The usual resolutions of regret and condolence were, in view of the fatal catastrophe, passed by the officers of the Mississippi.

We have since seen a letter addressed to a gentleman in this city, from Pensacola. It is there stated that Santa Ana was daily expected at Vera Cruz, and that one hundred guns had been fired in the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa in anticipation of his arrival. It is said to be Commodore Conner's intention to make him prisoner on his arrival, in consequence of his avowal that he should take part in the war against the United States. He will, however, I think, have sense enough to avoid this. This is substantially all the news we have, and, if true, we may expect from Santa Ana's firmness and decision of character, that he may prolong the war, and give our troops another chance of adding to their laurels.

The Congress of Mexico has passed a law authorizing the President to issue letters of marque against American commerce, such letters to be issued directly by the President, or by its agents in foreign countries.

The President had published a decree in conformity to this law, which with instructions to carry out the purposes of Congress, was forwarded by the British steamer.

In the city of Mexico there were, at last accounts, but 1200 troops, and there was some intention of raising a volunteer force.

UNPARALLELED ATROCITY.—It is stated in an English paper, the *Standard Mercury*, on the authority of a letter from a private, John Lum, dated the 8th of March, giving some account of the battles last December, on the banks of the Sotol, that on the morning succeeding the battle of the 20th, the British soldiers commenced hanging all the prisoners, which dreadful work occupied nearly the whole of the day! This is unparalleled atrocity, excelling far the shocking barbarity of the French in Algiers, and if true, as the Philadelphia Ledger observes, must stamp with indelible infamy the names of those who authorized it. It is not the only outrage upon humanity committed during the Sikh war. Every reader will remember the cool barbarity with which it was announced that the British artillery posted itself upon the banks of the river which the routed Sikhs in their flight had to cross, and there shot them down in thousands as they attempted to swim the stream whose waters became red with the blood of the victims so inhumanly slaughtered. The conduct of our own troops in the battles on the Rio Grande, will contrast proudly for its humanity and forbearance towards the unfortunate foe, with these accounts of the British troops, given in their own journals. Yet the English journals call us but half civilized!

THE RICH MEN OF BOSTON.—A book has been published in Boston, called "Our First Men," containing a list of those persons credibly reported to be worth one hundred thousand dollars, with biographic notices of the principal persons. It presents the following:

| Rank | Names | Value |
|------|----------------|---------------------|
| 314 | do | 100,000 to 200,000 |
| 65 | do | 200,000 to 300,000 |
| 31 | do | 300,000 to 400,000 |
| 10 | do | 400,000 to 500,000 |
| 14 | do | 500,000 and upwards |
| 6 | do | 600,000 |
| 9 | do | 1,000,000 |
| 3 | do | 1,500,000 |
| 3 | do | 2,000,000 |
| 1 | (P. C. Brooks) | 6,000,000 |

450 persons, of whom 10 are over 80 years of age; 38 under 40, of whom 8 are unmarried—37 are widows and unmarried ladies.

MURDER SENTENCED.—The sentences pronounced on the mutineers of the California regiment, on Governor's Island, N. Y., by the Court Martial, are Isaac Primrose, a Sergeant of company E, who pleaded guilty to the charge of mutiny, was sentenced to be reduced to the ranks, to be confined in irons, and to be fed on bread and water until the day of embarkation, and then be drummed out of the regiment, and then be deprived of all pay for the time he has been in the service.

In the case of private Morton, of company F, tried for disorderly and insubordinate conduct, the sentence pronounced was that he should be confined in irons, with bread and water for seventeen days; but owing to his youth and inexperience, with a recommendation of the Court, the sentence was remitted, and Morton was again received into the ranks.

Queen Victoria's infant princess was christened on the 25th ult., in great style. Her names are Helena Augusta Victoria. The Duchess of Orleans was one of the sponsors for proxy. Prince Albert composed the "Jubilate." The Queen's family now consists of the Princess Royal, the Prince of Wales, Princess Alice, Prince Alfred, and the Princess Helena. They are all fine healthy children and rather good looking.

An Alderman of Charleston, S. C., who is also a bank director, has absconded. He is said to be a defaulter to the tune of \$150,000 or \$250,000. His name is suppressed, of course. If he had stolen a bacon ham, it would have been blazoned to all the world.

NO PARTY MEN.—Col. Benton, in one of his letters, thus briefly and truly defines a "no-party man." "Show me," says he, "a no-party man, and I will point you to an individual who either figures at the head or dangles at the tail of Federalism."

Judge ye.
The Whigs, says the New York Globe, are always preaching about "protection to American labor," and accusing the Democratic party of legislating against it. The late Tariff Bill is cited by them as an instance in point; but let our readers look at the following table, and see who taxes labor the hardest. It will be found, on examination, that the articles of luxury are lightly taxed while articles of necessity, and those which the poor man uses are heavily assessed:

| Article | 1842 | 1846 |
|--|------|------|
| Wine—Champagne | 12 | 30 |
| Carpets—Turkey | 23 | 30 |
| Gloves—Gentlemen's real kid | 22 | 30 |
| " " " real-French buck | 13 | 30 |
| Paper—Gilt | 25 | 30 |
| Silk—Pocket hdkfs. made from fine silk | 16 | 25 |
| Flannel—Silk and wool flannels, costing \$1 00 the square yard | 14 | 30 |
| Sardines, and other fish prepared in oil | 20 | 40 |
| Gems—Pearls and precious stones when set | 7 | 30 |
| Jewelry—Composed of gold, silver, or platinum | 30 | 30 |
| Furniture of satin wood | 30 | 40 |
| Silk velvets | 20 | 25 |
| Pastes—Cosmetics and perfumes | 25 | 30 |

Articles of necessity.
Iron—Blacksmith's hammers and sledges 52 30
Shoemaking tools, such as hammers and tailors 62 30
Gloves—Wagners and reaping gloves 90 30
" Women's imitation kid 70 30
Salt 76 30
Common silk hdkfs. costing \$1 00 for the piece of 7, and weighing 8 ounces 59 25
Pine—Gilt pound or mixed pins 53 30
Velvets—Cotton 36 30
Shirtings—Costing 64 cents per yard 95 30
Calico—Costing 12c per yard 80 25
Avalis 45 30
Wool—Coarse manufactured 30 30

On the above named thirteen articles of luxury the tariff of 1842 imposes an average duty of only nineteen per cent; but the act of 1846 makes them pay a duty of nearly thirty-five per cent. Again; the thirteen articles of necessity pay, according to the Whig tariff of 1842, about fifty-seven per cent, but according to the Democratic bill of 1846, they pay only about twenty-eight per cent. It strikes us, as it does most other persons of common sense, that if the people of this country are ever ruined by bad laws, those laws will be passed by the whigs, and that the welfare of the people and the glory of the Republic are safe only in the keeping of the Democratic party. Look at the duty on champagne!

POPULATION OF FLORIDA.—The increase of the population of Florida may be judged from the following facts, obtained by a traveler by inquiries among several families.

"Mrs. C. has twenty-four children—nine sons and fifteen daughters. Six of her daughters are married, and one of them has eight children, another four, another two, another two, and another one. Mrs. S. has six daughters married, two of whom have thirteen children each, two have twelve each, one has nine, and another eight. Mrs. F. has fourteen children, the oldest of whom is only fifteen years of age. Mrs. D. has sixteen children. Mrs. N. has twenty-three. Mrs. S. eleven. Mrs. McC. fourteen. Mrs. M. seventeen. Mrs. T. fourteen. Mrs. G. had nine children by her first husband—married a widower with nine, and has nine by second marriage—twenty-seven in all."

RETORT.—Some years ago Roger M. Sherman and Perry Smith, of Connecticut, were opposed to each other as advocates in an important case before a court of justice. Smith opened the case with a violent and foolish tirade against Sherman's political character. Sherman rose very composedly and remarked—"I shall not discuss politics with Mr. Smith before this court, but I am perfectly willing to argue questions of law, to chop logic, or even to split hairs with him." "Split that," said Smith, at the same time pulling a short, rough looking hair from his own head, and handing it out toward Sherman. "May I please the honorable court," retorted Sherman, as quick as lightning, "I didn't say *bristles*."

Few nations can be cursed with a more vituperative and degraded press than this—and it is partly because the conductors of it do not exact adequate remuneration for their labors, and partly because every little district or State demagogue must have a paper, of some sort, to sing his praise, and traduce those who may dare to question his infallibility. It is only the venal that can be thus servile, and it would be worse than idle to expect anything displaying intellectuality or elevation of character from such creatures.

A friend of ours complains of the predatory habits of his neighbor's hogs. Last Sabbath day, he says, "a rascally hog stalked into my pantry with the utmost familiarity, tore open a bag of flour, and like a fool, went to eating the contents down raw! Slyly and cautiously I crept up to the fellow, extended my right pedestal, and Lord! how I kicked him! And as Byron would say,

"Then rose from earth to sky an awful squeal,
As learned that porker better not to squeal!"

We have no doubt, after such a lesson, piggy's manners will be much improved.

THOMAS JEFFERSONS. In a letter to Edward Cole, Esq., dated Aug. 23, 1814, justly and truly says—

"It is an encouraging observation, that NO GOOD MEASURE WAS EVER PROPOSED, WHICH IF DULY PURSUED, FAILED TO PREVAIL IN THE END. We have proof of this in the history of the endeavors in the British Parliament to suppress that very trade which brought this evil (slavery) upon us. And you will be